

ped from the whole, and the large end set two feet in the earth, which at that place was rather moist. After standing more than twenty years, or until the basswood fences with which it was concerned had rotted down, it was removed to another position, where it has since served for two pairs of ears and one gate. At the time of removal it appeared quite sound, and present appearances indicate a duration of another twenty years at least. From our experiments we are convinced, that large posts are far more durable than small ones, and that those which occupy the whole diameter of the tree, are better than sawed or quartered trees of equal size.

In the Railroad Journal, in an article on the advantages of lime as a preservative of timber, the following instance of its effect on the durability of White Pine (*Pinus alba*), is given. The planks were a parcel of pine planks used as a platform on the ground, on which to make live mortar. This platform was laid by the informant's grandfather, in a corner of the yard, and used every year more or less for the purpose of a mortar bed. His father continued it in the same use; himself, the grandfather, continued it for a time as long as he had occasion, after which it lay some years unused; and overgrown with grass and weeds. At length wanting the ground for another purpose, he had torn up, and removed, expecting to find the planks entirely rotten, but to his surprise found them sound, and, to use his own forcible expression, "as hard as bull's horn." This was after they had lain exposed to all the atmosphere, and in contact with the surface of the earth about sixty years.

In the year 1800, a Mr. A. Johnson, in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Fur Company, discovered an old factory island, in James' Bay, a Branch of the Hudson's Bay, a cedar post, about eight square, and five feet high, on which the following inscription had been cut, and all the letters of which were visible: "In the year 1792 wintered three ships at this island, with one hundred and twenty-seven men, under the government of Captain Ganes, Knight." Then were erected this monument, in remembrance of it.

This furnishes the greatest duration of timber set in the earth, and constantly exposed to the atmospheric influences, we have any where noticed, and we believe there are few kinds of timber which would endure so long. This notice does not state the kind of cedar employed, but from its frequency on these islands there can be no doubt of its being the red cedar, a kind which, as stated above, is almost imperishable.

Next to the kinds above stated, rank in durability the various kinds of pine & spruce, the white oak, chestnut, red elm, black walnut and red beech, all furnishing timber of good quality, but not such as will, like the above, resist for a long period the attacks of time. — *Genesee Farmer.*

**SEWING ON GLAZED CALICO.**—By passing a cake of white soap a few times over a piece of glazed calico, or any other stiffened material, the needle will penetrate with equal facility as it will through any other kind of work. The patroness of the school of industry pronounces this to be a fact worth knowing, the destruction of needles in the ordinary way occasioning both loss of time and expense. — *Tanbulo paper.*

**FROM THE NEW YORK SUN.**  
**REMARKABLE CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM.**  
The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal contains a highly interesting history of a remarkable case of Somnambulism, which took place in Gloucester, Mass., in the years 1834-5, furnished by Dr. Benjamin Haskell of South Boston. The subject, William Blagden, Jr., still resides in Gloucester, in the full possession of his mental faculties. He was at the time but 17 years of age; and shortly previous to the attack was employed on board of a vessel plying between Gloucester and New York. We subjoin the following extracts, as they are given by Dr. H.—omitting many of his professional comments.

"On the evening of January 23, 1834, he complained of a severe pain in the head, and retired to rest a little earlier than usual. The next evening he complained of a similar pain, but more severe. This took place half an hour earlier than on the preceding evening, and was attended with confusion of ideas, and various marks of mental disturbance. On the third evening, still earlier, began what seemed to be a regular paroxysm of intermittent fever, passing successively through the cold, the hot, and the sweating stages. The disease continued in this form about three weeks. His physician, Dr. R., judging from present appearances, and from the possibility of his exposure to malaria while at New York, inferred that it must be nothing more or less than intermittent fever; and, in consequence, the usual treatment of that disease was adopted, but with indifferent success. The paroxysm continued, anticipating their periodical times until they began to come at one o'clock in the afternoon, when the disease suddenly changed its type. The patient was attacked, at certain periods in the day, with a series of fits, which varied much in number and in duration, as well as in character. Some of them resembled epilepsy, others ecstasy or trance, during which he would be from half an hour to an hour without sense or motion. In others, one set of muscles alone would seem to be affected.

Sometimes he would display great agility and command over the system of voluntary muscle, performing the feats of a rope dancer with singular dexterity and address, placing himself in a variety of grotesque attitudes, leaping on the necks of persons at a distance, on the mantelpiece, and walking its length, and balancing himself with one foot on the back of a chair.

When these paroxysms were frequent and severe, he would appear somewhat irritable. His memory was affected by them. Often when food or medicine was offered, and urged upon him, he would object to taking it with warmth, and in a few hours affirm that nothing of the kind had been presented to him.

On the subsidence of the above paroxysms, particularly those of the convulsive kind, it was ascertained that he possessed great acuteness of several of the senses. This became apparent in regard to the sense of touch and hearing, from the fact that slight impressions on the skin were painful, and faint sounds unpleasantly loud.

But it was the organ of vision that this effect most strikingly manifested, and gave rise to numerous conjectures and hypotheses in the imaginations of the learned and unlearned to account for it; the former speculating until they entered the mysticisms of animal magnetism, the latter stopping short at the gate of her homespun sister, witchcraft. It was not until the middle of February, that the discovery was made of the great sensibility of the eye to light, though in all probability it existed a month before. It happened accidentally. The light having been removed from the room, just as he was coming out of one of these paroxysms, his mother, who remained with him, in crossing the floor, came in contact with a chain. On his inquiring why she did so, she replied, "because it is so dark I cannot see." He seemed surprised, and in replying observed, that he could read the lettering on the back of the Bible, which was now lying on a table on the opposite side of the room. His father then came in with a light. He complained that it dazzled his eyes. A handkerchief, folded a number of times, was then applied over his eyes, and a copy of Watts' psalms and hymns was presented to him, out of which he read several stanzas. This experiment was often repeated during his illness; it was witnessed by myself, as well as by a number who were incredulous at first, but who were soon convinced, when they saw the patient, that deception was impossible. Other phenomena occurred exhibiting the acuteness of vision to a remarkable degree. The house in which he lived overlooked a large bay, the entrance into the harbor. Frequently during the day, as soon as he had come to himself after a fit, he would look out of the window & distinguish vessels coming into the harbor, and what they carried on deck, describing minute particulars, when the hull was scarcely discernible in the distance to the bystanders. On one occasion, I was present to witness him in one of these paroxysms of the respiratory system, which has been peculiarly violent and distressing. It was between twilight and dark, and there was no light in the room (the patient's state at such times not allowing one) when two persons came in, whom I did not recognize from the place where I sat. Immediately on the subsidence of the paroxysm, two closely folded silk handkerchiefs were placed over his eyes by the hand of his father, and held in such a manner that he seemed to look through the hand as well as the handkerchiefs. He was then requested to name the individuals in that room, to the number of ten or twelve, his father pointing to each successively. The young man did so, calling by name those who entered while he was insensible, as well as the others. At another time, he read fine print through ten thicknesses of diapher, held by a lady who was unwilling to believe the evidence of her senses. Letters at this time, as he expressed to Mr. G., appeared to him as large as the ends of one's fingers, and men were magnified into giants.

Sleep talking manifested itself as soon as the above mentioned affection of the sense of vision. His subject was generally, and always at first connected with the sea. He imagined himself to be the captain and owner in part or in whole, of a merchant vessel, which he would take charge of while lying at the wharf, laden, and would commence with purchasing a cargo, or engaging a freight. Then followed the process of loading, during which he would describe the articles as they were hauled down to the landing place, and giving minute directions in relation to the order in which they were to be taken on board, and in what part of the ship they were to be placed. He then got the ship ready for sea, cleared at the custom house, removed from the wharf, and anchored her off in the stream. Next came the arduous task of hunting up the crew among the grog shops and boarding houses, getting them on board and keeping them there, until he gave orders to weigh anchor and set sail. He gave his orders with precision and coolness, weighed the anchor, and setting one sail after another, in the best and most expeditious manner; trimming his sails with reference to the direction of the wind and his own course, making frequent observation on the weather, points, ledges, and shoals, he was liable to fall in with going out of the harbor, evincing a degree of nautical skill, and an acquaintance with maritime affairs, altogether foreign from him when awake. His voyage exhibited the usual incidents of a seafaring life. His pilot was regularly discharged at the mouth of the harbor, and as regularly came on board at the return of the ship. He cruised the anchor to be unbuttoned and secured and a cable to be stowed away, shaped his course, took his departure, and kept a reckoning of the ship's run, throwing the log periodically, and taking the altitude of the sun to ascertain the latitude.

When the weather was calm, he would frequently amuse himself with recounting the adventures of his former voyages. In these narrations he adhered strictly to truth; generally an account of the voyage immediately preceding the one in which he was then engaged; every circumstance of which he would remember with accuracy and detail with fidelity, though an interval had passed of twenty-four hours, and in the mean time, when awake and sensible, on being questioned, he was found to know nothing of it. To give an instance. Having cast away a ship on a small island near Cape Ann, the night following he gave the particulars just as they happened, describing the manner in which the ship struck the rocks, who was on deck with him, the number that escaped, how they succeeded in reaching the shore, and how they managed by turning over the long boat to shelter themselves from the weather.

When a storm was approaching, he made every disposition that a skillful commander could do to meet it, furling the small sails one by one, and reefing the large ones as the gale increased, sending down the topmast spars, and exhibiting in his remarks on the violence and probable duration of the gale, the alternations of hope and fear, natural to one who felt that property and life were at stake.

Throughout the whole, whether at sea or on shore in fair weather or foul, no mistake in point of fact, no error in judgment, no inconsistency in conduct could be detected by those who watched his conduct narrowly, and who were capable, from experience and education, to see them if they occurred. All were struck with the extent and accuracy of his knowledge, not only in relation to the management of a ship, but in geography, navigation, and the manners and customs of different nations, of which he knew comparatively nothing when awake. No less surprising was his acuteness of memory and judgment, and fertility in expedients.

We are told by the New York Transcript that a lady residing in the upper part of the city, who was in the habit of gossiping about the streets, and drinking tea with her acquaintances two or three times a week, having an infant of the age of six weeks, which she undertook to nurse herself, was in the practice of giving her child a dose of paragon whenever she left home, in order to keep it quiet. The dose was repeated so often, that at length it became necessary to give it a last spoon full to have the desired effect. Being out of paragon on Monday, the lady called at a drug-store to get her child replenished, when the druggist's wife recommended her to use morphine, being more potent than the other drug, and would produce sleep sooner. The advice was followed, and a weak solution of morphine taken home. The lady in the afternoon was obliged to attend a funeral of a friend of hers, and administered to the infant a tea spoon full of the powerful opiate, to keep it quiet during her absence, which had the effect of putting it into a sleep from which it will never awaken. The mother was sent for—an examination of the body made and upon investigating the cause of the child's death, it was found to proceed entirely from the effects of the deleterious drugs that had been from time to time administered to it. The druggist said he had cautioned the mother from giving it too frequently but she replied that she had to go out, and she could not take the child with her. — *Saturday Courier.*

**Dr. Franklin's Wife.**—Franklin, in a sketch of his life and habits, relates the following anecdote of his frugal and affectionate wife. A wife could scarcely make a prouder apology for purchasing her first piece of luxury.

We have an English proverb that says, "He that would thrive, must ask his wife."

It was lucky for me that I had one as much disposed to industry and frugality as myself. She assisted me cheerfully in my business, folding and stitching pamphlets; tending shop, purchasing old linen rags for the paper makers, &c. We kept no idle servant; our table was plain and simple; our furniture of the cheapest. For instance, my breakfast was for a long time, bread and milk, (no tea), and late out of a two-penny earthen portenger, with a pewter spoon; but mark how luxury will enter families; and make a progress in spite of principle! being called one morning to breakfast, I found it in a china bowl, with a spoon of silver. They had been bought for me without my knowledge, by my wife, and had cost her the enormous sum of three and twenty shillings, for which she had no other excuse or apology to make, but that she thought her husband deserved a silver spoon and china bowl, as well as any of his neighbors. This was the first appearance of plate or china in our house, which afterwards in the course of years, as our wealth increased augmented gradually to several hundred pounds in value.

**FROM THE PITTSBURG TIMES.**  
The moneyed transactions of private life are at a stand; the fiscal operations of the Government labor with extreme inconvenience. So exclaimed Mr. Secretary Dallas in 1814, when the destruction of the first National Bank, and the substitution of State institutions, had so deranged the currency and embarrassed the fiscal operations of the Government, as to render the establishment of the U. S. indispensable to national and individual prosperity. With still greater force is the language of Mr. Dallas applicable to the present disastrous condition of our affairs, when the whole country has been prostrated by the signal failure of a dread-ful experiment.

We design to present to our readers, a condensed view of the system of Banking, as has been incorporated with the policy of the United States, believing that an authentic statement of the prominent facts will be not only interesting but useful in guiding them to correct conclusions upon this absorbing subject. Before the adoption of our Constitution, the Bank of North America (1781) was chartered by the continental Congress, with a capital of 400,000 dollars. Its operations being very limited, it afforded but little relief from the pressure and difficulties occasioned by the revolutionary war. In 1787, our present Constitution became the fundamental law; and in 1792, with Washington at the head of the administration, and by the advice of other patriots of the revolution, and sages of the Convention who framed the Constitution, was a National Bank with a capital of Ten millions, incorporated for 20 years. During its existence, its beneficial effects were every where visible in facilitating the operations of government, in promoting commercial enterprise and domestic industry, and in establishing the character and credit of our people. The local banks also solvent. Prior to its expiration in 1809, they applied for a recharter, and Mr. Gallatin, then Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Jefferson, recommended to Congress the propriety of the measure in the strongest terms. The bill was lost in the Senate in 1811 by the casting vote of the V. President, and the Institution expired on the 4th day of March following. There was then an interval of nearly six years without a National bank; during which, there was an increase of bank issues to the amount of 65 millions, an almost general suspension of specie payments. So wretched and depreciated was the currency, that the general government lost on this score over five millions of dollars.

In 1814, Mr. Dallas Sec'y of the Treasury under Mr. Madison, then pressed upon Congress the necessity of a National Bank, "operating upon credit, combined with capital as the only efficient remedy for the disordered condition of the currency." In 1815, a bill for this purpose passed both houses of Congress, and was vetoed by Mr. Madison, not on the ground of its unconstitutionality, but the inexpediency of some particular provision; for in December of the same year, he recommended the establishment of a National Bank, and in April, 1816, the act creating a third National Bank was approved by Mr. Madison.

The bill to charter the Bank of '91 was passed when there was a majority of Federalists in both houses of Congress, and was approved by Washington. That of 1816 was a democratic measure, and was passed when there was a majority of republicans in both houses, and was approved by Madison. In Feb. 1817, it went into operation; and at that time, every solvent Bank resumed specie payments.

In August, 1820, the Sec'y of the Treasury under President Jackson said it had been all the government could desire. It had collected and disbursed for the government \$400,000,000, without expense, and without the loss of a cent. It then became the object of the administration to connect the moneyed power with the patronage of the government—which might establish a political power, and political succession, too strong for the ballot-box. The Bank had never mingled its concerns with the politics of the country; its stockholders, and Directors were composed of both parties.

In June, 1829, the Sec'y of the Treasury, at the instance of Isaac Hill, demanded of the President of the Bank the removal of the President of New Hampshire Branch who had unfortunately made himself obnoxious to the central power, and the substitution of a friend of the administration in his stead. This audacious effort to stifle public opinion, by obtaining the moneyed powers with the immense patronage of the Executive, was instantly rebuked by the patriotic Biddle, who, much as he loved the Bank, loved his country more.

Until this period, there was no symptom shown of the President's displeasure. The Bank had been entirely disengaged from politics, was deeply involved in business relations, and was almost universally popular; but by a firm adherence to correct principles, the Bank incurred the wrath of the President. He was from that hour resolved upon her destruction. By stealthy steps he finally reached the accomplishment of his purpose.

In his message of Dec., 1829, the first attack was cautiously made by the admission of doubt as to the expediency of the law creating a Bank, and an unbounded declaration, that it had failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency. He then submitted to Congress, whether a Treasury Bank might not be substituted without intimating the Benton humbug notion of a hard currency. This item of the message was referred in the house to the committee of Ways & Means, (McDuffie, chairman) and in the Senate, to the Finance committee, (Gen. Smith, chairman). Both of these gentlemen were democrats, ardent supporters of the administration. So were a large majority in Congress. Their reports, sustained by both houses, show that neither the terrors nor blandishments of power could seduce them from the performance of their duty to the country. They repudiated in the most decided terms the absurd and dangerous schemes of the Executive, pronounced the constitutionality of the Bank to be a "postulate no longer open to controversy," and that "no country in the world had a circulating medium of more uniformity than the United States."

In 1832 '33 an indictment against the same Institution, originating with a Government Director, was brought before the house. It was referred to a select committee, composed of a majority of the friends of the administration. We all remember the excitement produced by the investigation, and triumphant acquittal of the Bank by the passage of an act renewing the charter by a majority of 22 in the house, and 5 in the Senate—the Pennsylvania delegation, with one exception, voting for it. The President was not to be shaken from his purpose by the voice of the People, but, with the proud boast, "I take the responsibility," he vetoed the bill.

With such checks of public opinion upon his arbitrary course, the Executive seemed to become the restive and vindictive. The Bank still retained the deposits, and had four years to run. With a view, therefore, of insuring confidence, and of forcing the removal of the deposits, the President suggested a doubt of the solvency of the Bank. The subject was referred to a committee composed of a majority of his friends (Mr. Verplanck, chairman), who reported a resolution, that the government deposits might, in the opinion of the house, be safely continued in the U. S. Bank, which was adopted by a vote of 108 to 46. Here again was the President foiled; and then, did he determine to accomplish *unlawfully* what he had again and again sought to do under the color of law.

The veteran Pa. democrat, Ingham was dismissed without ceremony from office, and a misanthrope supposed to be more supple (Mr. Duane) was installed. The decree went forth—(Amos Kendall being in the meantime despatched to make arrangements with the Pet)—that the deposits should be re-

commended to Congress the propriety of the measure in the strongest terms. The bill was lost in the Senate in 1811 by the casting vote of the V. President, and the Institution expired on the 4th day of March following. There was then an interval of nearly six years without a National bank; during which, there was an increase of bank issues to the amount of 65 millions, an almost general suspension of specie payments. So wretched and depreciated was the currency, that the general government lost on this score over five millions of dollars.

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Thus was introduced the system of Pet Banks, which was deemed at the time, by members of Congress and on intelligent people, a flagrant usurpation of legislative power which Congress itself had repeatedly declined. The Bank was finally prostrated, and offered the government \$15 for every 100 dollars of stock they held. The President forgot the insolvency of the institution, and accepted the terms.

The overthrow of the National Bank, the substitution of State Banks, and the Specie circular, constitute the Experiment by which the country has been hurried into almost universal bankruptcy. It has occasioned the alarming increase of Banks, which in 1830 amounted to 320, with a capital of 145 millions, and in '37, to 677, with a capital of 324 millions. This unlimited credit stimulated the enterprise of the people, which the Banks could no longer sustain, when blocked by the transfer of specie from their vaults from the East to the West, for speculation in Public lands. Had the controlling power of the U. S. Bank over the currency issues of the State Banks been retained, there would have been no over-trading, no universal ruin. The calamity has befallen us—The people must look to it—the welfare and happiness of us all depend on capably honest representatives.

From the National Intelligencer.  
**EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.**  
I wanted amusement last night, for it was hot, stupid, and lazy weather, and, knowing where I should find it, I repaired, not to the Theatre, or to Niblo's, but the Eighth Ward room, where I expected to see a New York row. There was a considerable gathering of the Eighth and many of the older Wards. The Irish from the Sixth almost all Loco-focos, and they do not think we have liberty enough in this country, and are, therefore, exporting themselves like brave fellows, to save us from the horrible oppression of the transatlantic.

The battle was between the Locomotives of the 700,000 and the Loco-focos. The Locomotives obtained the officers of the meeting, with one or two exceptions, but the Loco-focos carried the day in resolutions, and had the majority. They elected Senator Tallmadge, set up Senator Wilmot. They denounced the Restraining law, the Usury law, the Suspension law, as violations of natural right, and they do not seem to like any kind of law at all. Colonel Bixbee was glorified and the V. S. Bank was requested to keep on following in the foot steps. The speeches made were amusing indeed, and the grating with which the Loco-focos discussed matters of Finance and State was delectable enough. There were only two or three lights, which was remarkable.

Stocks have gone up to-day, the U. S. Bank to 115. The Times says four packets which sailed to-day carried of 8 or 900,000 dollars in specie.

New York, August 2.  
Specie went out in the packets yesterday to a larger amount than I wrote you of. —  
Thus:  
To Liverpool, \$604,000  
To London, 495,000  
To Havre, 188,000

Specie is also going to Canada. It does not come from the banks, but from old stockings, garrets, corners of dollars, old chests, the corners of wallets, &c. gathered up, not in quantities, but by the brokers in an eagle here and there, and a sovereign too. Some of it is imported from the West Indies, South America, and Mexico. Notwithstanding this great exportation specie is on the decline, which is a very good sign.

The issuing of Treasury Drafts, adopted by the Government as a currency, is a subject attracting more and more attention here. By what authority this paper money is made better than other, is a question not so easy to answer. During the month of July about \$200,000 has been paid at the Custom House in this dishonored paper.

Large numbers of emigrants continue to arrive. A British brig to-day brings 300. Some of the late arrivals bring the small-pox; and on board of one ship it is said that some of the passengers died of *marasmus*. These are horrible evils, and Congress must remedy them. Many of the emigrants are deceived in Europe, by shipped. It does seem as if Europe was pouring out its vast population upon us. Our streets are full of foreign beggars.

During the hot weather their appearance in the morning reminds one of Naples, or the Levee at New Orleans, where so many make beds of cotton bags. One of our streets (Catherine street) is a long bed, the pillow being the steppingstones; the bed the rocky side-walk—the sheets, the awnings of the shops.

PLUMBAGO.—It was lately said in the England papers, that the celebrated Mine of Plumbago, or Black Lead, at Borrowdale in England, was exhausted, and that no other source of obtaining this useful mineral was known. It has since been stated, in some of the papers of this country, that Plumbago can be obtained in any quantity in the vicinity of Raleigh North Carolina. To confirm this statement, we have pleasure in publishing the following extract from a Geographical Report made to the Legislature of North Carolina several years ago by Professor Ormsted, then Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy at the University of that State, and at present Professor of Mathematics in Yale College.

"This great deposit of Black Lead," says the Professor, "lies a little westward of Raleigh. The whole formation consists of a great number of parallel beds, varying in width from a few inches to twenty feet. They lie in a singular variety of angles, rock, (metamorphic schists), usually of a bright cherry red, but sometimes of a silvery white color. These beds occur throughout a space not less than three-fourths of a mile wide, and ten miles long. I have never read of any mine of plumbago which can compare in extent with this, and have reason to believe it is the largest mine on record."

Professor Ormsted, having had a specimen of this Plumbago presented to him by the late Judge Johnson, of the Supreme Court of the United States, said, "it is of very fine quality, and appears well adapted both for alloys and pots." And Professor Ormsted, at Williams College, Massachusetts, on viewing another specimen, declared it was the finest he ever saw. — *National Intelligencer.*

Connecticut Barrow, in his answer to the address of the officers at the Philadelphia station, says, "I do not advert to the cause of my resignation, but I cannot forbear to say that I wish they were different from what they really are." It is said that they reflect to some difficulties as to rank, originating in the appointment of a junior officer to the Navy Board. — *National Gazette.*

Extract of a letter from Paris to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot.  
FRENCH POLITENESS.—In consequence of its having been known to the Chamber of Deputies that a riot existed in the House of Representatives of the United States, giving the privilege of entry on the floor, within the hall, during sessions of Congress to members of foreign legislatures, they were resolved to manifest some civility to members of the American Congress. The difficulty was how to do so, fair should be managed in place. Mr. W. of Florida, on a footing with the members at Washington, as there were no members within the hall of the Palace, in view of the Deputies. It was proposed to give place to the Tribune, ready for the Deputies and those involving them, and to manifest the civility of the National Legislators; they were furnished with a model of a member of the Chamber, which gives the entire to all the papers, reviews, and other public establishments which a deputy has.

All had feeling, arising from the unhappy difference between the two parties, has passed away, and the best is anticipated for all a fortnight.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Westchester Knickerbocker, on Saturday, 1st inst., by the name of Porter, from New York, was thrown from the top of the Court House a few days since, and injured that he died in about an hour. One thousand dollars insurance was found in his pocket, and an entire stranger at Wythe.

His name and residence, by letters found upon him, were as follows: —  
LEROY MACKENZIE, —  
New York Post that he was a member of the New York Police, and exhibited in that city, by the construction of a large margin, and in heretofore been in use. Some improvement has also been made in the mode by which the poles of the central magnet are connected to the poles of the magnet, which forms the circumference. A power, as we are demanded, capable of raising about 500 pounds is thus gained, and a supplanting body of rotary motion is communicated. Turning table is made to revolve by the method, and it is inferred that the application of the new power to useful processes is no longer a matter of doubt.

A TEA-PARTY POSTMASTER.—The man who has been giving more advertising to the press than any other in the city, once told the editor of that paper his commercial business with a determination to spend, in advertising, all his profits for the first two years, but he soon found it impossible to do so. The latter he paid out the more he received, and could he have monopolized all the advertising columns of all the papers in the city, he would have been ruined. — *Examiner.*

And we suppose that the evils of war upon the toes may be remedied at once by the amputation of the legs. Who ever heard of corns upon the toes of a timber-legged gentleman? — *Louisville Journal.*

ADVERTISING.—The New York News says: "A wealthy merchant of that city who has given more advertising to the press than any other in the city, once told the editor of that paper his commercial business with a determination to spend, in advertising, all his profits for the first two years, but he soon found it impossible to do so. The latter he paid out the more he received, and could he have monopolized all the advertising columns of all the papers in the city, he would have been ruined. — *Examiner.*

FINDING OUT MATTERS.—A countryman came in town a few days ago with a live hog. While passing through the town, a highly respectable merchant called him, and said, "I say my friend, what will you do for your hog?" "I don't know yet," said the countryman, "The hog is like you, a poor merchant, you never know what he is worth till they are dead." "Oh! I'll tell you, then we'll know how to value him." — *Examiner.*

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